Appendix 10: Fire Management and the Vegetation Management Plan

Table A10-1
Goals And Management Objectives of the *Vegetation Management Plan*

Vegetation Management Plan: Primary Goal and Management Objectives
The primary goal of the Vegetation Management Plan is to preserve, restore and perpetuate the natural processes, which act upon the plant life as part of natural ecosystem functioning. It is recognized that American Indian groups have had an influence on some existing plant communities and are components of today's natural system (National Park Service 1997).
Manage and allow for natural process events such as disease, drought, fire, and insects. Implement management actions which will preserve and restore vegetation structure (or range of structural variability) that would have existed today without Euro-American interference and perpetuate the Native American Indian and natural fire regime.
Provide for visitor recreation, access, enjoyment, safety, and understanding of park plant communities and ecosystems. Manage for and allow only those types and levels of public, administrative, or consumptive uses that do not impair park native plant communities or threatened, endangered, candidate, or sensitive species. Reduce risk to visitors and property consistent with the perpetuation of ecosystem processes. Protect cultural landscapes, scenic resources, and ecologically sensitive areas to prohibit impairment. Direct development and use to environments least vulnerable to degradation or where such use will not impact the viability of these areas and their scenic and scientific values.
Work with neighboring agencies and landowners to protect native plant communities through perpetuation of natural disturbances across private and political boundaries where feasible.
Inventory and monitor trends of plant populations, communities, and ecosystem processes such as fire, insects, and disease to allow for long-term evaluation of their dynamic nature and conditions over time. Acquire information to provide for comparisons with similar altered and non-altered environments.
Consistently evaluate and analyze needs for additional information and research. Explore new technologies and techniques that will provide expanded knowledge of park ecosystems. Acquire information that is vital to making informed decisions affecting the management of biotic and physical resources.
Prioritize needed management actions and information requirements and seek funding, data and partnerships from all possible sources including the private sector, universities, and other state and federal agencies.
Quantify and evaluate the effects of management actions on park ecosystems and cultural resources. Assure that management actions are meeting defined project objectives and desired resource conditions. Refine project objectives and adjust prescriptive management actions based on results.
Identify and phase out, or eliminate immediately, those human activities and management actions that are conflicting with the above objectives. Priority will be given to those activities that affect resource integrity.

Table A10-2
Vegetation Types: Comparison of Yosemite Fire Management Plan Types and 1997 Vegetation Management Plan Types.

VEGETATION TYPES	
Fire Management Plan	**1997 Vegetation Management Plan**
Whitebark pine/mountain hemlock	Whitebark pine, whitebark pine/mountain hemlock, whitebark pine/lodgepole pine, mountain hemlock
Lodgepole pine	Lodgepole pine
Red fir	Red fir
Western white pine/Jeffrey pine	Western white pine, Jeffrey pine, Jeffrey pine/fir
Montane chaparral	Montane chaparral
Giant sequoia	Giant sequoia/mixed-conifer
White fir/mixed-conifer	Sierra white fir, white fir/mixed-conifer, Douglas-fir/mixed-conifer
Ponderosa pine/mixed-conifer	Ponderosa pine/mixed-conifer
Ponderosa pine/bear clover	Westside ponderosa pine
California black oak	Black oak forest, black oak woodland

Canyon live oak	Canyon live oak, mixed north slope forest
Dry montane meadow	Dry montane meadow
Foothill pine/live oak/chaparral	Foothill pine/live oak/chaparral, interior live oak forest, interior live oak woodland
Foothill chaparral	Northern mixed chaparral, interior live oak chaparral, chamise chaparral
Blue oak	Blue oak, California annual grassland